

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

PRAYER OF THE WEARY.

Oh, Mother Earth! be kind to thy poor child,
And let her breathe her life out on thy breast;
Worn out with wandering in the desert wild,
Her one sole prayer is—Give the Weary rest!

Rest from the ceaseless turmoil and the strife—
From tossing round, and drifting to and fro
On the wild waters of this stormy life,
Freighted with human passion's ebb and flow.

Open for me thy soft maternal arms,
Thou friend of all the kindest one and best;
For here have passed life's raptures and its charms—
My one sole prayer is—Give the Weary rest!

Follow my tired head with tender care,
And in thy bosom lay my aching brow;
Let the poor suppliant lift his pleading prayer—
Oh, Mother Earth! be kind, and take me now.

Give me my birthright: that one blessed boon
Thou hast for all the heart sick and oppressed;
And oh for my, it cannot come too soon,
My one sole prayer is—Give the Weary rest!

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

XXXIst CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18.

The resolution to admit the editors of the *Southern Press* upon the floor was called up.

Mr. HALE renewed his amendment to include the editors of the *Objector*.

Mr. YULEY objected to the amendment, it being a weekly paper. He was willing to modify, however, so as to admit the editors of all the Washington dailies.

Mr. AYCHISON opposed the resolution. He would restrict admission to official papers alone. If it was applied to the *Southern Press*, why not to all the dailies in the country?

It was moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. Carried.

The resolutions laying upon the table were all taken up and disposed of.

The several resolutions of inquiry designed to have a bearing upon the actions of the late Executive being, on motion, laid on the table, the Omaha bill was taken up at 12 o'clock.

Mr. HUNTER addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He believed that if Congress passed it they would not send peace but a sword to the country. He proceeded to consider the history of the slavery agitation and the aggression upon the South with a view to showing that the aggression had been increasing since the session of the session, the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. CLAY, introduced a series of resolutions upon the subject of slavery, which was met with an universal burst of disapproval by the South.

A few months had passed and a Committee of the Senate had introduced a bill infinitely worse for the South than the resolutions, and yet Southern gentlemen were engaged in supporting and urging that bill with all their ability and energy. In the course of some remarks designed to show that the scheme of the Committee was worse for the South, he considered the Fugitive Slave bill, recommended by them, contending that the act of giving the South a better law or the reclamation of fugitives it made old law worse and more oppressive than ever.

Mr. FORT called Mr. Hunter to order for discussing subjects not connected with the bill under discussion, and insisted upon the point of order because he had himself refrained from arguing the Fugitive Slave bill and throughout that, as Mr. Hunter well knew, Northern gentlemen had been ready to allow Southern gentlemen to present just such a bill as would suit them; but that they declined to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered.

The President ruled that if the point was insisted upon the Senator from Virginia must confine himself to the bill under consideration and not debate the general subject of slavery, and that the Committee, as had been done daily during the progress of the debate.

Mr. BUTLER intimated his intention to appeal from the decision of the Chair, and proceeded to argue the appeal.

Mr. FORT, interposing, called Mr. Butler to order for speaking when there was no question before the Senate.

The President—The Senator from Miss. will take his seat.

Mr. FORT resumed his seat, but subsequently renewed the call to order, and insisted upon his objection until the appeal from the decision of the Chair was sustained.

Mr. DICKINSON, CLAY and others appealed to Mr. FORT to withdraw his objection to the course of debate pursued by Mr. Hunter.

Mr. FORT positively declined, and was himself called to order for stating the reasons why he so declined, after further conversation upon the point of order.

Mr. HUNTER moved further discussion of the objectionable topic and proceeded with his argument against the general bill, examining the various points made in his favor and defending the position which he felt bound to make to it.

Mr. FORT followed in reply to Mr. Hunter's remarks upon non-intervention, but the Senator had declared non-intervention to be a simple leaving of the question of slavery to the law of nature, soil and climate.

Mr. FORT contended that non-intervention was a principle operating on all cases and in all times, and after reading some extracts from Mr. Calhoun's speech to show the true meaning of non-intervention, went into an argument to show that Southern men who oppose the bill were demanding and entreating for intervention to protect slavery, alluding to the spirit of demagoguery.

Mr. DAVIS, interposing, asking him if he knew of any disunionists.

Mr. FORT in reply referred to the meeting held in South Carolina, on the Fourth of July, whose proceedings have been published in the *Charleston Mercury*, characterizing these meetings as disunion meetings.

Mr. DAVIS, in reply, said he knew not a single disunionist in the entire South.

Mr. FORT said he did know such, and referred to R. BARNWELL RHEAT, who was formerly a Representative in Congress, was now making disunion speeches in the Southern country.

Mr. FORT proceeded with much warmth and in most pointed language to rebuke and denounce everything, every body and every act which in his opinion has any tendency toward disunion. He did not design to say anything against the Nashville Convention itself but to vindicate it from the odium which he feared would rest upon that body in consequence of the acts of individuals who had attended it in a spirit of disunion and who were breathing fire and blood.

Mr. BUTLER briefly replied, intimating that Mississippi would not sustain Mr. FORT in the position which he had assumed, unless they were ready to assume the object and station in which they would submit to any and every wrong. He maintained that South Carolina was as loyal as any other State in the Union, but having marked her course was prepared to follow it to the end.

Mr. FORT denied that he had said anything against South Carolina as a State, or impugned her honor in the least degree.

Mr. HALE said that Mr. FORT had presented a new phase in the question to day. All the agitation speeches made heretofore, and trouble, were ascribed to the miserable, fanatical abolitionists of the North. To-day the Senator, supporting those who were said to be dead, had been attacking the agitation of the South. He was glad that the scales were beginning to fall from the eyes of Senators, and that Southern men at last had discovered where the real seat of the disease is. The speeches made by the gentlemen to day had led him to hope for what he never had expected before, that some good was to grow out of this seven months' discussion.

After a general discussion between Davis and FORT, which was brought to a close by FORT being called to order for traveling out of the records, the question was stated upon FORT's amendment.

Mr. BENTON opposed the amendment, and the question being taken, was rejected, Yeas 20, Nays 34.

The question was then stated upon Mr. FORT's second amendment.

Mr. DAVIS desired, if possible, to have the bill put in such a shape as to justify him in voting for it as now stands, the bill did not one thing as the other three was nothing in it as

a whole, which should bind Southern men to give it their support, the amendment now under consideration amounted to just nothing at all. It proposed that Congress should form a new State out of the territory of California at some future time, with the consent of that State. Such a power was already granted by express terms in the Constitution. He moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word provided and inserting the following: "The boundary of the State shall be as follows: 'Commencing on the Pacific Ocean at the 43d degree of North latitude, thence with the Southern boundary line of the Territory of Oregon to the summit of Sierra Nevada, thence along the Coast of that mountain to a point where it intersects the parallel of lat 35 30, thence with said parallel to the Pacific Ocean.'"

Mr. KINO then yielded to a motion for adjournment, and will state his objections to morning to the bill. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. EVANS of Md. offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President of the United States to communicate what orders as to giving precedence among army and navy officers should be established.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ark. said no business had been taken from the Speaker's table since 20th May last. Many bills of importance were there which ought to be done. He heard no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON—You object? Well, I expected it. (Laughter.)

Mr. STONE moved that the House should go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union Agreed, and Report of Committee of Elections taken up.

The question pending was resolution of the majority that it is inexpedient to admit Mr. Smith as a delegate from New Mexico; to which minority Committee had offered an amendment that Mr. Smith be admitted, and this was amended by adding for thirty-first Congress, providing that by such admission the House is not to be understood as expressing an opinion relative to the conflicting boundary between New Mexico and Texas.

Mr. GREEN of Mo. moved to strike out the words as a Delegate, as Smith was not elected by the people, and a Delegate implies Representative. The House could give him a seat by courtesy, and he is to be honorable member by courtesy—by act of admission he is entitled to no pay for mileage as a member, by a simple vote of the House, when the Constitution says no money shall be drawn from the Treasury except in pursuance of law. Mr. CARTER contended that New Mexico preserved her municipal organization, and that she has a higher claim than Oregon and Minnesota to representation, because her population and interests are greater. The gentleman talks about courtesy. He should like to know by what law delegates are received and by what authority they are expelled from the House. There was no constitutional authority to bestow it.

Mr. DICK said that delegates have their seats by virtue of constitutional power to make federal rules and regulations concerning the Territories; there is no other power. The House could admit a delegate from New York, or Philadelphia, or from a foreign country, to appear here and represent certain interests. They can admit any one.

Mr. BUTLER said in reply, that the act of 1817 provides for delegates, who claim seats under the ordinance of 1787, or who shall appear from Territories established by act of Congress. Therefore no delegate can be admitted except by law.

MEANS, HOLMES, SENDERSON, and WOODWARD, in five-minute speeches, opposed the admission of Mr. Smith. The latter contended that the title to the territory is with Texas, whose claim is prior, and that the United States ought to put down the insurrection in New Mexico instead of aiding and abetting it.

Mr. CROWELL said the territory has been acquired, and gentlemen say the Constitution is silent as to admitting the delegate. This is as much as to say we can acquire territory, but not control the right of legislation.

Mr. HUNTER entered into a brief argument to show that Texas never had title to the disputed territory, but she has it now, because the United States, as her Attorney, prosecuted and obtained it from Mexico for her. This excludes the United States from disputing the power of Texas.

Mr. HUNTER said the question was simply whether the House will receive Mr. Smith under present circumstances. What is to be gained by endeavoring to put amendment on amendment, and thus preventing action by the House? He trusted they would vote on the question, and dispose of it in half an hour.

The question was taken on Green's amendment, and it was rejected—Yeas 67, Nays 86.

Mr. STEVENS of Pa. offered an amendment to the Committee's resolution so as to declare it expedient to admit Mr. Smith. Texas has able and zealous advocates on the floor. New Mexico, who is equally interested, has nobody on the floor except to advocate her rights. We are to try to make a man a member of the House, and to try to make a man a member of the House. The only question is, Shall the delegate be heard here in the trial of a great question—or shall the example of Rhetorians, the Judge of Hell, be followed, who condemned without a hearing?

Mr. MEADE of Va. opposed the admission of the delegate, as it would be in violation of the law and the Constitution, and no good but evil would result.

Mr. TAYLOR adverted to the ninth article of the treaty with Mexico to show that the protection of rights and privileges of American citizens were to be secured as soon as possible. Then why delay to admit the delegate? The treaty is the supreme law and cannot be disregarded.

Mr. STANTON of Tennessee contended that the admission of the delegate to the House was not the way to secure these rights. The people of New Mexico did not select him to represent them. To admit him would be a dangerous precedent.

Mr. HOWARD replied to Mr. Taylor, and said it was not true that there is any contest between New Mexico and Texas, and that the rights mentioned in treaty were to be secured at the proper time. It was evident a Territorial Government was anticipated.

Mr. TUCK gave reasons why debate ought to close; one of which was, that the subject had been under debate three days, and there was no probability of changing the views of members. Both sides have been heard. The opponents of the delegate had had all the time but an hour and a half.

Mr. RUSSELL favored the admission of the delegate, and regretted exceedingly that Texas or her representatives should be excluded from the conduct of those who vote for admission into the Union.

Mr. HARLOW opposed the admission.

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Meade to admit the delegate at the proper time, and it was rejected.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment "providing that Smith be admitted into the House as a Delegate from New Mexico," and made a speech.

Mr. TOWNES opposed the admission of the delegate.

Mr. DICKER said that he moved to give Mr. Smith the right to sit here and address the House with reference to the affairs of New Mexico.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pa. regretted that he would have to vote against the admission. He would not embarrass questions now settling the country, and hoped to see them satisfactorily settled in the course of two months.

Mr. ALLEN spoke in favor of Mr. HILLIARD against admission.

Mr. STANTON of Tenn. offered an amendment declaring that Mr. Smith be admitted to a seat, he being elected by the House delegate from New Mexico, they not having chosen one for themselves. Lieut. Beale, he said, called together nineteen men as a Convention, and fifteen of them elected Mr. Smith to come here and urge the creation of a Territorial Government—he was not elected by the people. Mr. Stanton's amendment was rejected—Yeas 57, Nays 73.

Mr. BOWIE offered an amendment admitting Mr. Smith to the floor, and allowing him to address the House on all subjects referred to it by the Convention which elected him, and he advocated it.

MEANS, SAVAGE and RICHARDSON opposed the admission.

MEANS, JOHN A. KING and BUTLER of Penn. advocated it.

Mr. HOWARD said that the first Delegate from the North West Territory, WM. H. HARRISON, was elected to Congress by a Convention, and this was a good precedent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ark. said that Mr. Smith was born and raised in the South, but having published a gross abolition pamphlet he is to be supported by some gentlemen on this ground, and he read from the journal the names of those who voted against Mr. Ribbey as Delegate from Minnesota.

Mr. HUNTER said that his object is to vote for the admission of this Delegate.

Mr. JOHNSON said you voted for Mr. Ribbey—I apprehend gentlemen who have changed their

ground can give to the country their reasons for doing so.

Mr. RUSSELL simply wished to say that his vote would not be influenced by the consideration mentioned by Mr. Johnson, nor by the intimation that the admission of the Delegate would lead to a civil war. He did not believe it would be the result of the admission but an abolition movement.

Mr. SCHUCKER advocated the election of Mr. Smith, and justified his vote against Mr. Ribbey as Delegate from Minnesota.

Mr. CONRAD supported Mr. Voorhies amendment. Mr. INGE wanted to read some extracts from Mr. Smith's pamphlet to the people of New Mexico, telling them their enemies were the avaricious speculators of the South, and advising them to form a State Constitution, and later still slavery.

Further debate ensued on an amendment offered by Mr. BURT, providing that said Smith shall, on being admitted, take no part in the debates of the House, and shall not be entitled to the pay or mileage allowed by law to a Delegate from a Territory. This was disagreed to 55 to 76.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the original resolution that it is expedient to admit Mr. Smith, and decided in the negative, by yeas 85, nays 89. Mr. HOWARD's amendment was also rejected.

The question then occurred on the following substituting for the original resolution: Resolved, That Hugh N. Smith be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives as a delegate from New Mexico to the XXXIst Congress; provided, that by such admission the House is not to be understood as expressing any opinion relative to the conflicting boundary between New Mexico and Texas.

This was rejected—85 to 80, and the original resolution that it is expedient to admit Hugh N. Smith, Esq. to a seat as a Delegate from New Mexico was agreed to—Yeas 92; Nays 86.

The Committee then rose, when Mr. STONE moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. STEVENS of Penn. moved that the House adjourn. Decided in the negative: Yeas 88; Nays 116.

Mr. CROWELL moved a call of the House. Negatives 81 to 94.

Mr. FOWLER then moved that the House adjourn, and at 4 1/2 this motion prevailed.

The Crops.

The wheat crop of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, we regret to believe, is not a promising one, and will not furnish the abundant yield which was promised some weeks since. The injury to the crop, by the "fly" and "rust," has proved far more extensive and serious than was at first supposed; and the general result is less than an average yield, including much that is of ordinary quality. Since the beginning of the season, the autumnal counts in that section of the State, The Corn crop now promises well, but rain is much wanted.

The Buffalo Commercial says: The accounts from every part of the country have been thus far most favorable of the growing crops of wheat, but during the past few days we have accounts from some portions of Illinois and Indiana complaining of the "weevil" and "chinch bug," from whose ravages they anticipate serious injury. The crops are now so far advanced, however, that we do not much apprehend these pests will do much damage. Under the present circumstances, Harvest has already commenced in South Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and will commence in the Northern portions of those States and Michigan and Wisconsin this week. All accounts concur in the opinion that the yield will be far above an average one, and the grain of the finest quality ever produced on this continent. With this view of a plentiful harvest, it is most probable that prices will rule low during the season. Under the present reduced quantity of the old stock prices may start high, probably higher than can be maintained during the year, without a foreign demand, of which there is little prospect. The late advices from Europe were unfavorable to American produce, and we do not look for more favorable ones for some time to come. As France, Prussia and Russia are furnishing England with her breadstuffs at cheaper rates than we can at present.

Post-Office—Mails Close.

Summer Arrangement.

THE GREAT NORTHERN MAIL, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Monday, July 19, at 10 A.M. It will be followed by the Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, which will leave New York on Wednesday, July 21, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Friday, July 23, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Sunday, July 25, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Tuesday, July 27, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Thursday, July 29, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Saturday, July 31, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Monday, August 2, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Wednesday, August 4, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Friday, August 6, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Sunday, August 8, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Tuesday, August 10, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Thursday, August 12, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Saturday, August 14, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Monday, August 16, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Wednesday, August 18, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Friday, August 20, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Sunday, August 22, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Tuesday, August 24, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Thursday, August 26, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Saturday, August 28, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Monday, August 30, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Wednesday, September 1, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Friday, September 3, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Sunday, September 5, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Tuesday, September 7, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Thursday, September 9, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Saturday, September 11, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Monday, September 13, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Wednesday, September 15, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Friday, September 17, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Sunday, September 19, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Tuesday, September 21, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Thursday, September 23, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Saturday, September 25, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Monday, September 27, at 10 A.M. 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The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Saturday, January 17, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Monday, January 19, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Wednesday, January 21, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Friday, January 23, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Sunday, January 25, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Tuesday, January 27, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Thursday, January 29, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Saturday, January 31, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Monday, February 2, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Wednesday, February 4, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Friday, February 6, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Sunday, February 8, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Tuesday, February 10, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Thursday, February 12, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Saturday, February 14, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Monday, February 16, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Wednesday, February 18, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Friday, February 20, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Sunday, February 22, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Tuesday, February 24, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Thursday, February 26, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Saturday, February 28, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Monday, March 1, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Wednesday, March 3, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Friday, March 5, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Sunday, March 7, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Tuesday, March 9, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Thursday, March 11, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Saturday, March 13, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Monday, March 15, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Wednesday, March 17, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Friday, March 19, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Sunday, March 21, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Tuesday, March 23, at 10 A.M. The Albany and Buffalo, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territory, will leave New York on Thursday, March 25, at